etc., when for a two-cent

stamp I will send FREE the

LOYALHOMEWORKERS



C.C. Mere: Pro Patria. C.C. Flower, Forget-me-not.

Objects 1 . 1 .: Progress, patriotism. Price silver ladge: One dollar. All repul a readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE may be cure led as Loyal Home Workers free, and so become no unters of the Conversation Club and

contributors to the several departments. Contributors will please add to the address no their envelopes: "Loyal Home Workers" or "C.C.," to facilitate the landling of mail. References required of new members desiring correspondent New members and those old members of the

C. C. who have not had their pictures published in the Picture Gallery are requested to forward the same to the Politer. It is necessary that cabinetsized photographs be sent, in order to insure good likenesses. The agraph and sketch must accompany each other, and each picture must have name and address on the back.

The N. T. C. C. Guards is a band of the C. C. organized in Boston Aug. 13, 1890, for mutual benefit and the more practical enforcement of the principles of patriotism and progress to which the C. C. stand pledged.

C. C. SKETCHES.



LOUSIA M. WOLFE. BEGLAR - PINNEY. Beuleh S. Flancy, Burkmoss, S. D., is the daughter of S. W. Funey, Co. A, 1st Mich, L. A. She is 20 years old, of medium hight and weight, and has gray eyes and auburn hair. She is a school-teacher. fond of mance and literature, and would like to bear from the C. C.

Lou in M. Wolfe, Hinsdale, Ill., is the daughter of Geo. Worfe, Co. D. 165th 1tt. She has brown eyes and hair; is 18 years old; five feet five inches in hight; weight, 130 pounds. She is a dressmaker; fond of music, reading, and the C. C., of which she has been a member for two years. She would be pleased to hear from C. C. friends, and exchange postal autographs.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

PLEASE TELL HER GIRLS. HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: Girls, when I wash my hair can you tell me what to wash it with to keep It light, not blenched? Also how does ammonia or washing sada affect the hair ?- Bionde. DELIA'S SALAD DRESSING.

DEAR H. H.: A good, cheap and easy dressing, particularly nice for lettuce and tomatoes, is made as follows: One egg, well beaten; one teaspoon of mustard; one-half teaspoonful of salt; one table spoonful of sugar; two tablespoonfuls of melted butter; five tablespoonfuls of vinegar; three tablespoonfuls of water. Mix well, put over the fire and stir briskly until it thickens.—Delia Gressel. BLACKBERRY JAM CAKE.

One cup sugar, three-fourths cup butter, three eggs beaten separately, three tablespoons of sour cream, one tesspoonful each of nutmeg, cinnamon, alispice and soda, two cups flour, one cup blackberry ivin, or more if you wish. Add the jam last. Bake in two layers, putting leing between. Some prefer to bake it in a solid cake,-Belle T.

EDITOR'S CHAT. ETIQUET OF VISITING.

Visiting has a code of its own, and one who would be an agreeable guest in the house of a friend must give careful heed to its inexorable though unwritten law.

To begin with, when you enter a house as a vis-Itor you should make up your mind to conform rigorously to the customs and ways of its inmates. It is very hard for a resident of the country, where folks get up in the morning, to visit their city cousins and go without food until 9 or 10 o'clock of a forenoon, but crackers are cheap and will stay your appetite and appease your temper in a surprising way until you fall into the new mode of life, which is always soon enough done. If you do not like it you need not stay long, but under no circumstances try to reform the habits of those who extend to you their hospitality.

If they rise at an earlier hour than you are accustomed to it is your duty to rise also. Nothing is more aunoying to your entertainers than to keep the breakfast waiting while you steal another map wor put an extra touch to your toilet,

If you are occustomed to early rising and your friends breakfast late contain your soul in patienes, but under no circumstances make allusion to the lateness of the hour, or complain that your head nelies from long fasting.

It is harder still for the city cousin to adopt the customs of country life. But the new thrill of satisfaction he feels in seeing the sun rise for the first time, chasing the shadows across the dimpling meadows, and filling the air with the aroma of red clover as he presses the honey from dewy chalices, will soon bring a relish for the early morning meal of white bread and sweet golden butter and berries with the delicate bloom yet unbrushed from their

It is a part of the visiting code that you shall never hint for anything, or arrange plans for your host to carry out, or by word or act give any expression of discontent or disapproval of what may

"What are your plans for the day?" a vivacious little miss was in the habit of saying to her overtaxed hostess every morning as sheappeared at the breakfast table, exacting some new pleasure daily and thinking only of her own selfish enjoyment. People should never go a visiting simply to be amused. There is a better sociability than this; it is the reciprocity of life, whereby one gives as | ence. Several of my girl acquaintances have, withmuch as he receives, and is happy in the giving as The visitor in the house should never be a disor-

ganizer. Keep your things picked up, and as far as possible in your own room. Every girl should make her own bed and keep her room tidy, whether in her own house or that of a friend, Never use the towel for a wash-rag, or to wipe off

the dust from your shoes or garments. In packing your trunk put is some extra wash-cloths and a few pieces of old muslin, and needles and thread, and all the little etecteras which you may need and for which you should not trouble your host. Do not soll too many towels, it may be difficult to get wish to say that I heartily indorse her sentiments washing done; besides, it is untidy, very. When | in regard to making home a pleasant and desirable you wash your hands and face wipe on one end of the towel, instead of in the middle, then fold up your towel in the creases and hang it up for the next time. Never crample it up or throw it on the floor. Never put your soiled linen in the wash, unless you are asked to do so; no one should want to turn a friend into a washwoman. Do not lounge around on the clean, while bed.

If you are ill, or weary, fold up the spread, turn down the covers and take your nap; then rise and make up your bed as carefully as you found it. If you are fresh from another visit, where there is more help in the house and more ceremony kept up, do not talk about it. And never tell what good things you had to eat elsewhere. People do not relish comparisons, and are apt to think that if you yearn for the flesh-pots of Egypt you would better

If you are asked to express a choice or preference of any kind do so, but never be insistent. Let the wishes of your host control, whether it be in eating, drinking, driving, church-going or pleasure-

be in Egypt.

Remember that short visits are most desirable. Remember that short visits are most desirable. thus promoted and a damper thrown over all true Never wait until the "brown loaf" is brought on giving. If the cause of religion cannot be prothe table. In writing a friend, in response to a standing invitation, that you will pay a visit, be sure and name the length of time you intend to have to be appealed to for the upbuilding of stay, and always make it conditional upon the con- | Christ's kingdom, the foundation will be a totter-

Drop into family life as much as possible, and do Drop into family life as much as possible, and do assared that a secret door will be left to let his not put away all your vivacity and life for the company hour. Of all the unwelcome visitors it is the young woman who never smiles or has anything bright to say until the young men put in their appropriate the C. C.'s in general. Up and give your opinion. Yours, Pro Patria—Homer C. Miller, Coidwell, pearance. Remember, girls, that a woman to be a social success must first meet the approval of her own sex. Women are the best judges of a woman, and her social status is fixed by them and not by men, however much they may extol her.

CONVERSATION CLUB.

Far of the Club.-1. Write briefly. Write only | World's Fair be closed on Sunday, the workingto one side of the paper. 2. Write to the point. 4. man will be able to see it only at a greatly in-Beek the names of those writing the best letters- I do not advocate running the machinery, the

style, composition, spelling, penmanship and general merit considered-will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll. First honor will include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point. No others will be named.

GUR ROLL CALL-NEW MEMBERS. [The letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veter-

an's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; members

of associations will be marked S.V. and D.V.] Edith E. and Esther E. Young, v.d.'s, Kamelton, Ind.; Mary R., Lucy M. and Melissa J. Baker, v.d.'s; Frank E. Coon, Clark's Falls, Conn.; John L. Lacey, Bath, Ill.; Minnie Satterfield, v.d., Mon-tana Mines, W. Va.; Edward Bixler, v.s., Gotham, Wis: Caroline Thompson, v.d., St. Ansgar, Iowa; Gertie B. Titus, v.d., South Strafford, Vt.; Marietta Blythe, v.d., Clinton, Iowa: Hattie Brockelsby, v.d., Marion, O.; Charles D. Donaldson, v.s., Camerson, Wis.; George C. Fales, v., and Sarah Fales, v. wife, Clarksboro, N. J.; Clayton Barlet, Wadsworth, O.; Will Mariend, v.s., Angus, Neb.; James Rushbrens, Junction City, O.; Robert Harnetti, Junction City, O.; Celia E. Williams, Box 25, West Randelph, Vt. Total, 13,533.

TRY, TRY AGAIN. The Editor regrets to announce that of all the solutions forwarded of the Bishop of Oxford Puzzle not one proved correct, although a few came near it. The offer is once more repeated. All are entitled to renew their answers, as with an extension of time they may reach the correct result. The time is only changed in the offer which follows. Those requesting the answer privately are advised that this request cannot be granted for manifest reasons. If no one answers this time the solution will be given, as of course it will should any one

prove the winner. OFFER REPEATED.

How many of the C. C. have ever seen and solved this fine old puzzle by the Bishop of Oxford? It will be found a pleasant and profitable pastime for young and old. As an incentive to the C. C. to spend a few hours over its solution, the Editor will give a copy of "Campfire and Memorial Poems" to the first three east of the Mississippi River who will send correct answers by Sept. 30, and the first two west of the Mississippi sending answers by Oct. 10 .- Address Kate B. Sherwood,

Canton, O. I have a trunk with-1. Two lids.

2. Two caps. 3. Two musical instruments. Two established measures.

5. A great number of articles a carpenter cannot dispense with. 6. Two good fish. A great number of small ones,

8. Two lofty trees. 9. Fine flowers. 10. The fruit of an indigenous plant.

II. Two playful animals. 12. A number of smaller and less tame breed, 13. A fine stag. 14. A great number of whips without handles. 15. Some weapons of warfare.

16. A number of weathercocks.

The step of a hotel, 18. The House of Commons on the eve of a di-19. Two students or scholars.

20. Some Spurish grandees who wait on me. Two fine buildings. 22. A foreign coin.

23. A part of a bell 24. A garden vegetable. 25. A barren tract of land, 26. Part of a saw. 27. A rainbow. 28. An isthmus.

29. An article used for spinning. 30. What a physician does. 31. The summit of a bill. 32. A South American animal, 33. An artist's ulensii. 34. An English library.

at everyone likes to have over his head. 36. What is in everyone's closet or household. 37. Adam's first loss. 38. What is necessary to all stringed instruments. 39. Travelers for pleasure. Everything corresponds with some part of the

A FLORIDA OFFER.

DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: I am very much in favor of postal autographs. I have received a great many; one from John Brunny was especially pretty. I also liked one that Charles Fuller, of San Francisco, Cal., sent me; it had a spray of sea feathers on it, from the Pacific Ocean. I am sorry to say that none of mine had any special beauty. for I have yet to find a way to make pretty ones at a small cost.

I have seen some of the prettiest watch-fobs this Winter from Jacksonville, Fla., that I have ever seen made, of polished sen-beans. The name of bean hardly fits this beautiful thing; it is more like a hard-shelled nut. It is smooth and has a dark band around, some red and others brown, and some black or gray. All that is needed to polish these is to use a sharp knife, scrape the bean until it is perfectly smooth, then polish with emery paper and oil. I have a box full, and if any of the boys or girls wish to make a fob for their watchsains, or bracelets, or necklaces, I will send any of them five beans if they will send me 25 cents to pay the postage, as they are quite heavy. They can be sold for 25 cents apiece when polished. We have been having too much rain; everything has been flooded. I have had many letters from California, but not enough yet; would also like some correspondents in Colorado, Pro Patria— Lulia Elder Pierce, Hypoluxo, Fia.

WHAT OF HYPNOTISM?

FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: How many of you are interested in the study or investigation of hypnotism? It was the subject of one the graduate's essays, and since then I have read all I can find relating to the subject. It is not new, as it can be traced back to the period of early Christianity and ancient literature. It has been condemned as a fraud, and called by different names-the black art, magic, psycopathy, mesmerism, animal magnetism, and many other names. The attacks have now ceased, and hypnotism is

now recommended by leading physiologists, and a recent writer predicts that a brighter future is near at hand, when hypnotism will be accepted as the miversal remedy for a vast amount of diseases that mock the art of physicians of to-day, and all the so-far-known medicines from pharmacies. It will be of valuable assistance to teachers, since by producing hypnotic sleep in a dull pupil, the teacher might suggest that he learn the difficult branches, and thereafter the pupil will easily learn the subject suggested. It is already a great auxiliary in the hands of physicians in the cure of

nervous affections, such as neuralgia, insomnia, headache, the morphine habit, etc. The greatest objection now urged is "the difficulty of finding properly qualified men to pursue practice, as no amount of technical knowledge will make a successful hypnotic practitioner in the absence of natural endowment. As I understand it, hypnotism is that influence exerted by the operator on the mind of a person, which causes him to direct his mind and nervous forces as willed by

the operator, Yours, Pro Patris-W. Lute Monroney, Carmi, Ill. GOOD ADVICE, GIRLS.

C. C. SISTERS: I was deeply interested in the recent article, by Sister Corn Winchell, under the title of "Feware of Whisky Breath," Being myself a young man and a total abstainer, who nearly every day is a witness to the degradation and mis-ery that wives with drunken husbands are subjected to, I would strongly emphasize every word contained in that article. In my business, which gives me a knowledge of the finances of a number people, it is clearly apparent that those who are addicted to drink are much the poorer in this world's possessions, in many cases merely eking out a bare existin a short time, married bright, honest young men, but addicted to the curse of drink; and although they do not by words say it, their actions show they are living miserable lives. What can be more wounding to a young wife than to have her husband brought home intoxicated? Girls, take the advice of a brother whose honest desire it is to see all happy. No matter how deep you may love a man, and although he may make a thousand promises, should you know him to drink, do not marry him. As one of the sex I know the weakness of young men. Pro Patria-M, Warner Har-grove, Brown's Mills, N. J.

THE RULE OF LOVE.

C. C. FRIENDS: I have just read Mrs. Mary Burliston's article in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and I place for the boys and girls. How often do we see poys and girls leave the parental home to wander imlessly through the world, and that, too, before they are old enough to know just what is right or wrong, thus falling an easy prey to vice and degradation. If parents would only study a little more low to make the home an attractive and desirable lace for their children all this could be avoided. Let the children learn that the home is something more than a place to eat and sleep in. Let the parents be as ready to praise and compliment their ildren as they are to complain, scoid and chasise. If they wish their children to love the home, there must be some elements in that home to love. Harsh or cruei words and treatment never did any child good or anyone else. Let the children and ill members of the home be ruled by love and kindness. Then there will be no desire on their part to leave home prematurely. Pro Patria-E. W. Bagshaw, Hutchinson, Kan.

ARE CHURCH FAIRS SINFUL? FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: Are church fairs, conerts, ice-cream suppers, etc., that are gotten up to collect money for religious purposes, justifiable? Do they not have a sinful tendency? Do they not, rather than encourage a spirit of charity, encourage a spirit of stinginess? Do they not encourage spirit of selfish giving? I say that stinginess is oted in a Christ-like way, let it alone. If the ing one, and the wiles of Satan it cannot withstand. When Satan builds a house for God, rest burn a bridge behind him, nor will he arm a sol-

WORLD'S FAIR ON SUNDAY.

C. C. FRIENDS: Does Georgie Haner know what rest is? Does she suppose that rest can be obtained only by shutting off from the working people what to them is their only rest, i. c., a change from their daily routine work? If the

shows, etc., on Sunday, but simply the opening of the grounds and principal buildings. Certainly his can have nothing but an ennobling influence on the masses. No one need go on Sunday who does not so desire. Why, then, should we, who are well provided for, seek to close the Fair on the only day available to those less fortunate? F. M. Bogan, 421 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.

CLUB WHISPERS. I think that most of the girls of to-day spend too much time with music and embroidery. It is all well enough for amu-ement, but as a rule it is carried too far. Their mothers are hard at work in the kitchen while they are practicing on the organ or learning some new design in lace. Friendship to all and success to the C. C. Pro Patria-

M. F. Westfalls, Dailey, Mich. C. C. FRIENDS: Let us be seen by our deeds. 'Tis by earnest work and patience that we may be known. Striving to work and wait with patience, that we may reap the great good when done. 'Tis step by step that we climb the ascent to fame; little by little that we are promoted on to success. Faithful to our motto, Pro Patria, may we in the future each be ready to do his part.—Hattie Tripp, Hamden Junction, O. I for one do not believe it would be right to open

the World's Fair on the Sabbath day. Why have we been sending missionaries to the foreign countries? Some one is saying, To preach the Gospel to the people, and to teach them to observe the first day of the week as a day of rest. Then what do you suppose they would think when they come to attend the Fair here, to find business going on and the people at work on Sunday, just the same as on any other day of the week? Do you think this would be right? I do not. It would be very wrong indeed, and against one of God's commandments.-Lizzie Harris, West Grove, Iowa. I want to thank all who responded to my request for letters and to say that up to date I have received 457 letters, and not one from an uneducated person. It is conclusive proof that THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is more widely read and by a better class of people than any newspaper in the land. It is also a

Donaldson, Parkman, O. Since my enrollment in the C. C. I have been a silent member and write now to tell you of the death of my father, Peter Baumbaurer, from the accidental discharge of a gun while hunting. This was a great blow and loss to me, as I am entirely dependent upon others, being a great invalid. My trouble is something like epilepsy. If anyone knows of anything that might help me I would be so glad to have them write me.-Peter J. Baumbaurer, Evansville, Ill.

I have much to weep for, but still there comes some bright rays between the clouds of sorrow saying, "Cheer up from thy gloom," Thou hadst no promise of great joy here below, and he who builds his hopes does it at a risk of to-morrow. The trials here below are but stepping-stones into Heaven, if we take them as a lesson, as we should. It is this rolling and kneading of bread that makes it fit for the oven and good for our food. Likewise we have to be molded and fitted for a purpose. Let us mold ourselves into the best food for Heaven.-Mrs. A. N. Balcom, Lawn Hill, Iowa. Georgie Haner is right. The World's Fair should not be opened on Sunday. It is the Lord's Day and should be observed as such. The Bible says: "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy."—Etta E. Bettinger, Burlington, Iowa.

C. C. WEDDINGS. W. C. Brown, Adjutant, Troy Circle, N. T. C. C. Guards, Troy, N. H., announces the marriage of William C. Peck and Addie Grant on Saturday, June II. The New Hampshire Guards join the other C. C,'s in best wishes. From Swanton, Vt., comes the announcement of the marriage of David Talbart, a veteran of 68, and Julia Conroy, aged 20. It is hoped by all that the union of June and December will prove a happy

N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

Division Commander Frank W. Combs announces July 5. In that picturesque region there ought to be a happy meeting of the Guards. Division Chaplain Lizzie Worrell, of Wallingford, Pa., writes that a committee comprising herself, Maggie McClellan, Helen J. Worrell and Tillie Plumley, placed flowers on the grave of John Plumley on Memorial Day; also a flag bearing the inscription "N. T. C. C. Guards." Her letter closes with the following original and appropriate lines: | 5:14; 11:24.

Gone but still remembered As each year rolls by, By the gentle flowers Till we meet again on high Tennessee and Kentucky have joined hands, and 'The Southern Guard" in spink-spank cavalry

Commanders Searcy, of Tennessee, and Cole, of Kentucky, are carrying their banners on the front

HOOSIER STATE REUNION. BROTHER AND SISTER GUARDS: The second annual Reunion, Division of Indiana, was held at Indianapolis, June 8, Commander O. Edith Dickey presiding. The preliminary arrangements were llowed by singing of the Indiana Ode and prayer by Stella Alyea, in the absence of the Chaplain. Roll-call, reports of officers and reading of General Orders followed. After adjournment for dinner, the Guards proceeded to an inspection of their new Division flag, which is beautiful beyond description. Besides Indiana C. C. contributors, we are indebted to L. K. Rowe, of Massachusetts, for a contribution of \$3, and to Pap Thomas Relief Corps, Greensburg, Ind., for \$5. At the afternoon session it was decided to raise

the dues to 50 cents, beginning with Jan. I, 1893; those joining before that time will send applications with 25 cents each to Mary Elliott, Quartermaster, Chairman of the Investigating Committee. It was decided to prepare Indiana stationery, which can be secured on call. Send \$1 to Etta L. Layton, Elkhart, Ind., and receive 100 letter-heads, with envelopes to match. Smaller quantities will be furnished when desired. The officers chosen are as follows: Commander, O. Edith Dickey, Greensburg: S. V. C., Mattie Edliott, Greensburg: J. V. C., F. B. Livingston, Logansport: Color Guard, George W. Foreman, Napoleon; Chaplain, Lillie Foreman, Napoleon; Council, Nettie V. Emerson, Plymouth; L. B. Day, Aurora; J. H. Pierce, Richmond; Stella Alyea, Greensburg; Will F. Clarke, New Harmony. Commander O. Edith Dickey thanked the members for honoring ber, and appointed the following to aid in her work : Adjutant, Etta L. Layton, Elkhart; Q. M., Inez Tices Greensburg; Investigating Committee, Mary Elliott, Stella Alyea, Frank McFeeley; Benefit Committee, Olive Martin, F. B. Livingston, L. May Sheward; Historic Committee, John H. Pierce, Hattie Kelley, Verne Patty; Recruiting Committee, Ira Brandon, Daisy North, Grace Starbuck; Memorial Committee, Daisy Hartman, Lillie Foreman, Norman E. Bailey. After listening to an interesting literary program we adjourned to East Wassington street, and were photographed with Division flag for a background. Any one desiring a sonvenir program can obtain it by sending 50 cents to Mattie Elliott, Greensburg. Pro Patria -Etta L. Layton, Adjutant.

TRIBUNE EXCHANGE-WANTED. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Exchange will be devoted solely to the exchange of souvenirs. Anything pertaining to business must be sent to the

advertising department. To exchange: Letters with references.-John L. Lacy, Bath, Ill. My photograph for best letter.— Ira Lawrence, Swanton, IVt. Fairy photographs and autographs, also letters from Fiorica, Cali-fornia and Arkansas.—C. R. French, South Essex, Mass. Bb baritone horn for boat, bicycle or camera -Frank E. Coon, Clark's Fails, Conn. Letters from Stratton's and Meley's.-Lizzie S. Meley, Swedesboro, N. J. Letters with references.—Edward Bixler, Gotham, Wis. Letters, references exchanged,-Will Marlence, Angus, Neb. Rocks. shells and specimens for flower seeds, cacti slips and specimens.-Flora M. Burlison, Brookville, Iowa. A few letters, references exchanged.—Celia E. Williams, Box 25, West Randolph, Vt. Postal autographs: Jay Moore, Hebron, N. J.; Sallie Rrown, Sayre, Pa.; G. Arthur Van Nalts, 94 Warren street, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. George C. Foles, Clarksboro, N. J.; Birdle Stuble. Metamora, Mich.

CURIOUS CORNER.

[Answers to questions will not be published with-In two or three weeks after questions appear. So all will have a chance to send replies and receive upported himself by playing the flute.
Albrecht Durer was called "The Evangelist of

Utopia is an imaginary island invented by Sir Thomas More, which he represents as enjoying the utmost perfection in laws, politics, etc. The name has passed into all the languages of Europe to signify a state of ideal perfection. Robin Hood was a famous English outlaw, whose deeds are the subject of many admired ballads, but

of whose actual existence little or no evidence can be discovered. 1. Who were the Roundheads?-Mary Mor-2. Who was Don Quixote?—George B. Cress.
3. How many Vice-Presidents of the U. S. have died in office?-Charlie Reed.

BIBLE BRIGADE. Immortality is conditional as found in Romans The onion is a native vegetable of Palestine. The musical instruments flute and dulcimer are mentioned in Dan. 3: 5, 10, 15, I. By what other name was Judas, the Apostle, known?-Will Laurer. 2. What do we know of Enoch, "the seventh from Adam"?-W. L. 3. By what name is Egypt often called in Scripture?-Will R. Brodkins.
4. Who were the Publicans mentioned in Scrip-

> A Woman's Politics. [New York Advertiser.]

She (over the breakfast-table)-What's the He-Well, Stevenson is nominated. She-Why, I thought Cleveland was nomin-

ture, and what were their duties?-Ed Reece.

He-Well, so he is, my dear; but Stevenson is for Vice-President, you know. She—I thought Reid was for Vice-Presi-

there must be a Democratic nominee, too. She-Oh, yes; well, I'm a Democrat. Stevenson. She-No, I won't. I don't know anything

He-Yes; but Reid is a Republican, and

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for July 17, 1892.

Subject: The First Christian Church. Acts. 2:37-47.

[One reading these notes should first carefully tudy the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as

indicated above. INTRODUCTION. The subject of the lesson for last week was the descent of the Holy Spirit on Pentecost

Day. It was a very peculiar demonstration. Some wondered and could not explain; others attributed it to drunkenness. A great crowd was drawn together and much excitement prevailed. St. Peter addressed the people in explanation of what they had seen and heard. He showed that the Old Testament, in which his hearers believed, had anticipated the manifestations which occured that Pentecost Day. David, 1,000 years before, had foretold the resurrection in Ps. 16; also the ascension in Ps. 110. And about 700 B. C. the prophet Joel had described the very scene of that memorable Pentecost. (Joel, 2:28.) The address of St. well-known fact that the old soldier is more liberal Peter, full of not only emotion but argument, than any other class in every direction.—Arthur G. was very effective. We now study the sequel.

1. References.

We give the references verse by verse. V. 37. Pricked in their hearts. Eze., 7:16; Zec., 12:10; Ecc'us, 12:12. Contrast "cut to the heart," Acts, 5: 33; 7:54. What shall we do? St. Luke, 3: 10, pictures the people so asking St. John Baptist. So Saul in 9:6. So the iailer, 16:30. So Elisha's servant, 2 Ki., 6:15. Men and brethern. 2:29.

V. 38. Repent. 3:19; St. Luke, 3:3; 24:47. In the name of Jesus Christ. 19:5; St. Mt., 28:19. Remissions of sins. St. Luke, 3:3; V. 39. Promise is to you. St. Luke, 2:11;

St. John, 13: 26. Promise is to your children. Gen., 17:7; Isa., 59:21; Joel, 2:28. Promise is to those afar off. 3:25; 10:45; 11:15, 18; 14: 27; 15: 3, 8, 14; Isa., 57: 19; Eph., 2: 13, 17. God shall call. Ro., 1:5, 6; Gal., 1:6; 5: 13; 1 Th., 2: 12.

V. 40. Untoward generation. Deu., 32:5; St. Luke, 3:7. V. 42, Continued in fellowship. V. 46; Heb., 10:25. Continued in breaking of bread (probably Holy Communion). 1 Cor., 11: 2. Continued in prayer. 1:14; 6:4; Ro., 12:12;

Eph., 6: 18; Col., 4: 2. V. 43. Wonders, etc., by Apostles. This was according to Christ's prophecy. St. Mark, 16: 17, 18, 20; Acts, 5: 12. V. 44. All things common. 4: 32, 34; Prov.,

V. 45. Parted possessions to the needy. 5:1, 8; Isa., 58:7; St. Luke, 12:33; 2 Cor., 9:1, 9; 1 John, 3: 17. V. 46. Continually in the Temple. 5:42; St. Luke, 24:53. Breaking bread. 20:7. From house to house. 5: 42. With gladness. Ecc.,

V. 47. Praising God. St. Luke, 24: 53. Having favor with people. Gen., 39:21: St. Luke. 2:52; Acts, 4:33; Ro., 14:18. Lord added to the Church daily such as should be saved.

The Passover began on Friday, March 18, A. D. 29. Our lesson must be dated 50 days after the Saturday next to the beginning of the Passover. Hence Pentecost was on Sunday, early colors tells the story of a happy union. Division in May. The outpouring of the Holy Spirit took place about 9 a. m. (2:15.) Then followed the sermon of St. Peter. (2:14-36.) We may say that when our lesson opens (V. 37), it was towards noon.

"Same day" (V. 41) corresponds with the Pentecostal display. "Shall receive" (V.38) on the spot without having to wait as the Apostles had waited for 10 days. The "promise" referred to in V. 39 may be

that given through Joel the Prophet (Joel, 2:28), 690 B. C.; but we remember the specific promise made to the Apostles on the Thursday night before Good Friday-promises for Jews and Gentiles alike. (St. John, 14:16, 17, 26; 15:26; 16:7, 13.) "Shall" (V. 39) takes in all times, all holy ministries, all nations.

See this question fully discussed in lesson for Acts, 2: 1-11, last week's study, under the head of place. (1:13; 2:1, 2.) We locate in Jerusalem. The Prophet Joel probably wrote in the same city.

We notice the Disciples continued to attend the two Temple services. (V. 46.) They were very active. When not at the Temple they went about to different residences on the streets of Jerusalem. Bengel and De Wette think we have the antithesis-Temple and houses-to indicate public and private

worship. We read (V. 44) "all that believed were together." Some hold this means all abode together. This would be difficult. There were then 120 (1:15) plus 3,000 (2:41) at least. Others think "together" is to be taken in the sense of unity of mind, interest, work, hope, etc. They were all banded together, though not assembled in one body. They were of one heart and one mind. They had all a common interest (2:44). They organized and entered into covenants. The following take the second view: Theophylact, Kuinoel, Beza, Calvin, Pearce, Heumann, Bloomfield, Dr. A. Clarke. There is no question but what these assembled at times in one body for services and instruction. Moreover, it is plain all would try to get into some section of the city where they could readily meet.

4. Persons.

a. The Apostles. (V. 37.) One is mentioned y name, Peter. The multitude called The I welve "men and brethren." (V. 37.) Matthias had been elected in the place of Judas Iscariot. (1:21-26.) We find the names of 11 of the Apostles in 1:13.

b. The persons referred to by "they" in V. 37 were the hearers of St. Peter's address. (Vs. 14-36.) We find in V. 14 who they were. St. Peter said, "Ye men of Judea, and all ye that dwell at Jerusalem." In V. 22 we have, "Ye crease of pension under the act of June 27, 1890 men of Israel." In V. 29 he says, "Men and under which act he now draws pension. If inbrethren." The Apostle accused them of having crucified Christ with wicked hands. (V. 23. Cf. V. 36.) We have reason to believe the cision in the matter yet, but the probability is that crowd had in it they of Vs. 12 and 13. Hence in such a case the increase will only date from the there were doubters (V. 12) and mockers. (V. 13.) The "devout men" (V. 5) were also present. There were men of diverse language. (Vs. 9-There were men of diverse language. (Vs. 911.) It is supposed the persons included in Vs.

pending under both laws, and was allowed \$12 on clay soil, and to keep it dry I had to fill in sealed FREE to anyone the Recipe time claim pending. Does the allowance of \$12 six to eight inches deep with cobblestone, and honorable mention with the number of answers.] 9-11 were Jews who were at Jerusalem from law claim pending. Does the allowance of \$12 six to eight inches deep with cobblestone, and under the new law indicate that I will receive the put gravel top of that to make it smooth, and ing in said foreign countries and speaking the higher rating under the general law? Answer. respective languages. There must have been | That depends entirely on circumstances. Thus, if a very great multitude. (V. 6.) It included the 120 of 1:15, and the 3,000 of 2:41. We can suppose that only a fraction became Christians, and 3,000 is the fraction of a large number. We may suppose that among the 3,000 were some law for any disability not due to service. If your who had mocked. (V. 13.) In Vs. 23 and 36 | present pension should be for, say, loss of sight of we are not to understand perhaps that said persons were actually engaged in the crucifixion. We may believe many of said number were among those who assented to his death, who cried for Barabbas instead of for Christ. St Mat., 27:21.) Christ was crucified (literally) by Roman soldiers. (V. 27.) We cannot say that, among the multitude, there may not have been one of the very soldiers who put claim under the general law will entitle you to les Christ to death. When we consider who the | than, the same as, or more than you now receive. hearers of St. Peter were, we may wonder at his boldness, directness, personality in preaching, and admire his courage. The Pentecost did much for the orator, St. Peter's shameful denial of Christ was offset by his grand defense of Christ.

Considering how wicked (V. 23), doubting V. 12), mocking (V. 13), murderous (Vs. 23, 36), were his hearers, we do not wonder St. Peter called upon them to repent, and seek remission of sins. They were, indeed, of an of "untoward" is Greek (skolias), meaning crooked, perverse, "untoward" instead of straightforward. They were opposed to goodness. To be toward a person, thing, etc., is to 'untowardly tricks and vices." Bacon, Raleigh and South use towardliness in the sense of docility, willingness to be led or to learn. The Revised Version renders "crooked generation." We recall the fact, Christ wants us to walk in the straight way. (Heb., 12: 13. Cf. St. Mt., He-Then you'll vote for Cleveland and 3:3; Jer., 31:9.) It is well to live on Straight Street. (Acts, 9: 11.) Christ would have us a toward generation; to wit, a body of people about Stevenson. I'll vote for Cleveland and with hearts, minds, efforts, enterprises toward Him. (On "untoward generation" (V. 40), | candidate they bolt him. That's all."

see Den., 32: 5; St. Mt., 11: 16-19; 16: 4; 23: 13-19, 23-37; St. Mk., 8: 38; St. L., 3: 7). c. We notice three classes referred to in V. 39: you-your children-the "afar off." The prophet Joel uttered the promise 690 B.C. The 'you" would refer strictly to those Jews living in the time of Joel. "Your children" would then mean the descendants of the adults contemporary with Joel, and hence the hearers of St. Peter were included. The "afar off" seem to be Gentiles. This last class do not appear to be referred to in Joel's prophecy (2:28), save in a very general, very widely inclusive way, as we see in the expression, "all flesh." But was not Peter ahead of himself? Did he not speak rather from inspiration. Is there not intimation in his language that he was under a divine influence, and spoke rather words given by the Holy Spirit than by any rational deduction of his own? We think the expression "all that are afar off" is a euphemism for Gentiles, neither the orator nor the crowd then being prepared to understand and accept the doctrine of salvation for Jews and all other nations.

5. All Things Common. See Vs. 44, 45; 4: 31-37; 5: 1-11. Having things common was not a divine ordinance. We find the early Church did not pretend to act by an instruction. The special circumstances suggested the method. Commonness of property is nowhere prescribed by Christ. No instance save this incidental one is found in the New Testament. This continued but a little while and was adopted by no other church; as, e. g., Corinth, Rome or other. It was a voluntary matter entirely. It was not a condition of church membership. Early Church history does not show the adoption upon any general plan of any such method. How did it Jerusalem the early Christians longer than usual. Many must have gotten out of money. The richer came to their temporary relief The case was simply extraordinary and called Christians, they would be persecuted. Those who mocked (2:13) would in time abuse. The converts were thrown out of favor. They lost in trade or were dismissed from work.

Then many expected Christ to return very soon, and they tried to get on, till he came back, in any way they could devise. In 4:34 we have in Greek for "as many as," not a universal adjective, all (pantes), but rather some (hosoi). We do not learn that every person sold or pooled all his possessions. The way in which Joses is spoken of (4:36, 37) indicates greatest voluntariness or spontaneity, implying the practice was not obligatory and universal among early Christians. Agrarianism, phalansterianism (Fourierism),

have proved to be errors. What is a communist? One who hath yearnings For equal division of unequal earnings, Idler or bungler, or both, he is willing

much of socialism, communism in general,

To fork out his penny and pocket your shilling." The famous Brook Farm (near Boston), the Community of St. Nazians (Michigan), the grown as by the hill system. Harmonites (Economy, Pa.), the Zoarites vicinity of Wheeling, W. Va.), the Oneida Community (near Utica, N. Y.) have proved

God does not bestow on us all things in com- to the importance of great care in selection of mon. One has one gift and his neighbor has cows and manner of feeding them for the most another. (1 Cor., 12:16.) We have learned | economical production of milk, I now desire to before now that, even granting the doctrine | follow it with a brief description of the most true that all men are born equal, yet, though | practical siles for a farm dairy. In the conseemingly paradoxical, it is a tremendously- struction of new dairy barns, the silos should apparent fact that all men are not born equally | be all built in second stories and have the enequal.

6. Lessons.

1. Repent. 38. 2. Be baptized, 38, 41. 3. Promise is to children. Care for them. 39. 4. Support missions, the afar off. 39. 5. Seek Christian fellowship. 42. Be a church communicant. 47.

6. Pray. 42. 7. Partake of Holy Communion. 42. 8. Gladly hear, study, God's Word. 41. Attend church, Sunday-school, etc. 9. Be steadfast-hold out. 42.

10. Praise God. 47. OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting Subjects. !To Correspondents,-Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address, and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer.

Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be made within a week, and if in this column within three weeks.] G. H. S., West Troy, N. Y .- Sorg't B. was promoted to Second Lieutentant for bravery, his commission dating Aug. 3, 1864. He was wounded at Ream's Station Aug. 25, 1864, before his commission reached him, and was in hospital until March 26, 1865, when he was mustered out as an enlisted man and mustered in as Second Lieutenant. He received | tion studding must be fully eight inches wide an officer's pay from the date of his muster as Lieutenant only. Is there any way by which his heirs can collect the difference between the pay he received and a Second Lieutenant's pay from Aug. 3, 1864, date of commission, and March 26, 1865, date of muster? Answer, No. Had the heirs applied prior to June 3, 1892, to have the officer's muster

date from Aug. 3, 1864, they could have received

such pay; but the time for filing remuster claims expired on such date, and therefore they have no synopsis of the changes in the ratings for partial deafness, made by the Commissioner's ruling of Dec. 4, 1891. Answer, We answered this inquiry for H. C., Cambridge, Mass., in the Correspondent's column of our issue of April 14; but for the benefit of those who did not see our statement in said issue. we will repeat it. The changes were as follows: Nearly total deafness of one ear, old rate, \$10, new rate, \$6; total deafness of one ear, old rate not changed, \$10; slight deafness of both ears, old rate, \$15, new rate \$6; severe deafness of one ear, and slight of the other, old rate, \$20; new rate \$10; nearly total deafness of one car and slight of the other, old rate \$20, new rate, \$15; total deafness of one ear and slight of the other, old rate not changed, \$20; severe deafness of both ears, old rate not changed, \$22; total deafness of one car and severe of the other, old rate not changed, \$25; and nearly total deafness of both ears, old rate not changed, \$27. The rate \$30 per month for total deafness of both ears was established by act of Congress, and consequently could not be changed by the Interior Department. In cases where the new rate for a partial degree of deafness is less than the pensioner now receives, he will not be reduced, but will continue to receive the old rate for his disability; but no person will be increased for a partial degree of deafness, unless he is so entitled under the nev schedule; and in all claims on degrees of partial deafness that were changed by said ruling, which have been or may be allowed subsequent to Dec. 4.

1891, the old rate will be allowed prior to Dec. 4. 1891, and the new rate thereafter.

W. B., New Canaan, Conn.—A man applies for increase is allowed only on the disability for which he is now pensioned, from what date will it commence? Answer. There has been no official de date of the medical examination showing the applicant entitled thereto M. B. W., Blanchard, Iowa,-I had a pension claim same rate under the old law, or will I receive a your pension under the new law should be \$6 on lisabilities due to service, and \$6 on disabilities not due to your service, your claim under the genera law, if allowed, would only entitle you to \$6 per one eye, due to your service, you would receive the same rate under the old as under the new law as the rate under both laws for such disability is \$12. If your present pension should be for some disability due to your service, the rate for which under the general law is more than \$12, you would of course, receive more than \$12 per month on the allowance of your general-law claim. As we do not know under which of these categories your case comes, we cannot determine whether your

A Progressive Conundrum. [Detroit Free Press.] They were working the conundrum racket at

a small sociable on Cass avenue the other evening when a previously-silent youth put in his oar with the current conversation. "I've got one," he said. "What is it?" asked the crowd. "Why is Heaven like a baby?"

They wrestled with it for 10 minutes and 'untoward generation." (V. 40.) The original gave it up; then he submitted this answer: "Because Heaven is home, home is where the heart is, where the heart is is the chest, a chest is a box, a box is a small tree, a small tree is a bush, a bush is a growing plant, a favor him or it; to be untoward is to be off growing plant is a beautiful thing, a beautiful from, in direction opposite to. Locke speaks of thing is the primrose, the primrose is a prononnced yeller, and a pronounced yeller is a baby."

> lence. Explained. [Pittsburg Chronicle.] "Papa," asked Johnny Squildig, what is

"Well, Johnny, when people can't swallow a

meant by bolting a candidate?"

After which he once more relapsed into si-

positive remedy for the Prompt, LASTING cure of Lost Power, or use of tobacco and plants. Lack of vigor in old or young men quickly restored. I send this prescription FREE of charge, and there is no humbug advertising catch about it. Any good druggist or physician can put it up for you, as everything is plain and simple. I cannot

afford to advertise and give away this splendid remedy unless you do me the favor of buying a small quantity from me direct or advise your friends to do so. But you can do as you please about this. You will never regret having written me, as it will cure where all else has failed. Write at once, as this advertisement may not appear again. J. D. HOUSE, Box 313, Albion, Mich.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers

HINTS ABOUT STRAWBERRIES.

In fertilizing the strawberry remember that it yields from near the surface and as a consequence is easily winter-killed, says George T. Powell. To make success sure it is therefore best to underdrain a piece of land, to carry off the surplus moisture in Fall and Spring. The soil should be moist, but not wet. Underdrains are fully as valuable in dry as in wet weather, as they prevent, in a measure, the evaporation of moisture from the soil. A soil that will prohappen? Peculiar circumstances retained at | duce a good crop of corn will produce a good crop of strawberries.

Potash is the best fertilizer for the strawberry. The vine and foliage require nitrogen for a special plan. Then notice that, becoming | to perfect them; the fruit, potash and phosphoric acid. The former will be more cheaply rainy harvest it would probably save twice obtained from good barnyard manure, the latter from ashes and ground bone.

I plant in the Spring, in rows four feet apart one way, and grow in what is called the matted-row system, not permitting the rows to spread more than 16 to 18 inches. The second season I obtain the best crop. When the crop is harvested I put in the plow and turn under the whole mass. I have a new bed coming on each year for next season's crop.

If the rows are four feet apart a row of beans may be grown between them the first season, but the ground should be well cultivated, the cultivator running within six inches of the crowns till the runners start to grow, which, when they have reached a distance of eight or nine inches on each side, pinch off. As fine specimens and as large crops may thus be THE BEST WAY OF CONSTRUCTING SILOS FOR

THE DAIRY. Having called the attention of your readers

tire basement story for stable. Ensilage farming will double or treble the number of cows a farm can support over the old method of dry feed and grain; therefore, you must build more stable room. But the old-fashioned bay in the barns can be left, and in place of this build silos above, and the bulk of food is so greatly reduced in ensilage there will be plenty room enough for that in a barn that will stable all the needed stock upon the farm, and one roof will cover it all. If you must build silos in old barns, if possible double the joisting for extra strength, and support them well from below in the stable room; or if they must be built from the ground up in the old bay part of the barn, then you need to prepare the bottom a little different from second-story floor silos. Make single thickness one-inch board ceiling, and flooring for second-story silos, all narrow stuff, none of it more than four inches wide, and it may be less, to utilize all your lumber. It must be planed and matched to bring it to even thickness, and make a smooth wall, so ensilage will settle freely. The side studding for a sile should be 2 x 8 or 2 x 10, or just the same width of the timbers of the barn, so the inside of the silo pits will be smooth. It should never be more than 16 inches apart, and is better to be 12 or 14. There is a strong lateral pressure to ensilage, and in pits from 18 to 25 feet deep great care must be taken to make them strong, or they will burst. Where one or more are placed side by side, the partiand close together, because you never feed but from one pit at a time, and when you get to the bottom of the first pit the part has to the bottom of the first pit the part has to the bottom of the first pit the part has to the bottom of the first pit the next has to sustain great pressure. I have seen many give out, and they are ugly to repair. Always cut both sides of the partitions, first letting ceiling run through and nail on side studding, then put over this partition ceiling in the corners a 2 x 4 studding to nail the corner side ceiling of W. A. B., Pleasant Grove, Mo .- Please give a the pits on, and it is then utterly impossible

for a partition to move out of place. These cheap wooden silos are better than concrete or heavy-stone masonry siles for the prescryation of ensilage, because they will not absorb but very little heat from the ensilage; and another very important item, they do not cost a tenth part as much. Never make a double boarded ceiling or flooring for wooden silos. Two thicknesses of boards will retain moisture between them a long time when empty, and decay is inevitable; no man or agency can stop it. Besides this, it is not necessary. One thickness of matched boards will soon soak up or swell up the lumber watertight, after the pit is filled with the moist, fresh-cut ensilage, and when that is done of course it is air-tight. This fills the perfect requirements of a silo. And it is just as necessary to make two thicknesses of staves for a liquid barrel; no greater mistake. Away with tarred paper and everything of the kind that will retain moisture. It is an actual damage and of no earthly use.

I have six of these cheap wooden silo pits in

my dairy-barns on two farms. I have used

them five years with perfect success, and thou-

sands more are now in use of the selfsame kind, and in no single instance a failure. The cost of these pits, four of them, in one barn, 15 feet square, inside measure, 12 feet deep, and holding fully 50 tons apiece, was only a little over \$20 apiece, or less than 50 cents per ton capacity. Most farmers can build these alone without cost, except for the hardware and lumber. I have two others in another barn, built in an old bay part of a dairy-barn, 12x16 and 18 feet deep, holding 70 tons each, that did not FAILING VITALITY, ATROPHY, Weakness of Body put gravel top of that to make it smooth, and it does it well. Sandy and gravelly soils may not need anything but the bare earth. Let the ceiling of the pits go from the ground up, always laying it horizontal, so it will dry out evenly. Have the tongue side of the boards up, so it will not hold water in the matching when emptied. Any fair outside ceiling or covering of a barn

will be warm enough; there is no danger from frost, for the easilage keeps it warm. Leave the space between the ceiling of the pit and outside covering of the barn a clear air chamber, so it cannot gather moisture or retain it. Get a good strong feed cutter, with carrier long enough to reach from the ground outside of the barn to the top of your silo pits, and you can cut and put up into the pits from 50 to 100 tons per day, at a cost of from 25 to 40 cents per ton. You then have corn shucking and husking in the field ended; cribbing and drying ear corn ended; hauling to the mill to grind, and miller's toll all done away with, and your ear corn all cut up and cooked in the silo, served to the cattle in its most digestible form, either warm or hot, and all business ended in one short job; four wagons to haul the maturely grown corn from the field, three teams to run them, leaving a wagon every time at the machine for three men to unload into the machine, and have the corn cut up beforehand in the field and laid in big flat piles. I have 600 to 800 pounds in mine, and in this way we frequently put in 100 tons in 10 hours. We have now so many siles that our thrashingmachine men own feed cutters, and go around with them, the same as they do with grain thrashers, and charge us \$6 per day for traction engine power feed cutter and one man. That now saves us trouble and expense. The dairy farm that is fortified with silos and good cows for the business is ready to coin money (free silver and gold both on the farm), providing they make good butter or good cheese, and don't spoil it by improper keeping. In my next article I will give my method of manufacture, care, and sale of butter, and hope to prevent some of the wicked waste of farm butter

either poorly made or spoiled after leaving the dairyman's hands and getting into the merchant's possession. - H. TALCOTT in The American Farmer.

HARVESTING WHEAT.

A showery harvest not only increases the abor of the farmer, but is liable to impair the quality of the grain. It is therefore the wisest policy, considering the uncertainty of the weather, to shock wheat in such a manner that it will stand a good rain without getting wet on the inside. Rural Home says:

"A good way is to set up eight bundles in open Dutch shock, saving out two of long straw for cap-sheaves. Take the cap-sheaves and bind them near the butts; have the butts even. Open the tops, dividing as near as possible in the middle, and place the bundles on top of the shock, butts upward, spreading the tops evenly over the two sides of the shocks. Some put a ong band around the two batts to hold the sheaves together. If done right these will make a roof that will shed a soaking rain.

"Another way is to set up a round shock of eight or 10 bundles and lay a bundle on top, butts in the middle, and spread the top around over one-half of the shock; then lay the butt of another bundle on the top of the first and spread its top over the other half. It might cost half-a-dollar an acre to cap shocks in either of these ways, but if it should prove a that in labor of standing out and perhaps opening the bundles."

> Too Much Lung. [New York Weekly.]

Young Wife-My dear, the first time I saw you you were with a party of students giving the college yell.

Husband-Yes; I remember. "And I noticed what a remarkable voice you

"Yes; you spoke of it. Why?" "Nothing, only I wish the baby hadn't in-

SssssssssS Swift's Specific A Tested Remedy For All Diseases A reliable cure for Contagious S Blood Poison Inherited Scrofula and Skin Cancer. As a tonic for delicate Women and Children it has no equal. Being purely vegetable, is harmless in its effects. A treatise on Blood and Skin Dis-



eases mailed FREE on application.

Druggists Sett It.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,

Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

S

urable Air Pud, for all kinds of Trusses, Cures Ruptures, Every soldier pensioned for hernia under the old law can get one free of

THE RORICK AIR CUSHION TRUSS CO., Vo. 724 11th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Mention The National Tribune. **CURE FITS!**

for a time and then have them return again. I means radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EP. LEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remady to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT. M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.



I will send an imfailing HOME CURE FREE to any sufferer. This treatment is a lasting FREE cure for Atrophy, Nervous Debility, etc., when all other means fail. Address, with stamp.

L. C. HOWARD, Marshall, Mich.

sealed FREE to anyone the Recipe that cured me of

I will send (sealed) Free to any sufferer, a prescription for the cure of Nervous Debility, Lack of Vigor and Development, Despondency, etc. SURE CURE, NEVER RE-TURNS. Enclose stamp and address, L. S. FRANK-LIN, Music Dealer, Marshall Mich.

WEAK MEN BENEDY FREE. A victim of imprudence, causing Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send (scaled) FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. C. MASON, P. O. Box 3179, New York City. PILES Cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a

ferers. Address w. M. Mk. .. ES, Box 3290, New York City, N. Y. Mention The National Tribune. Address DR. W. S. RICE, Box 1, Smithsille, Jeff. Co., N. I.

simple cure, which hawill mail free to his fellow suf-

Mention The National Tribuna. Painlesdy No Information business or pleasure. Book ne. Meeker Medicine Co., Chicago. Painlessly. No Interruption of business or pleasure. Book free. Mention The National Tribuna

or Morphine Habit Cured at Home. Trial Free. No Pain. Comp'd Oxygen Ass'n, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Mention The National Tribens. CANCER, A positive cure. No knife, no planter, no pain. W. C. PAYNE, M. D. MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

FITS Epilepsy, a positive home treatment. I insures speedy and entire cure to stay for life. I ask no fee. Dr. Kruse, M. C., 2848 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Ma Mention The National Tribune.

De li de Sorphiae Babit Cured in 10 pay till cured. Dr. J. Stepheas, Lebagen. &

Mention The National Tribune.